

67

THE PRIME MINISTER

proclaims
the complete wording of Law No. 133/1985 digest on Fire Protection,
as follows from the modifications made by Law No. 425/1990 digest,
by Law No. 40/1994 digest, by Law No. 203/1994 digest, by Law No. 163/1998 digest,
by Law No. 71/2000 digest, and by Law No. 237/2000 digest.

**LAW
on Fire Protection**

The Czech National Council has decided on following law:

§ 1**Introductory provisions**

(1) Aim of the Law is to create the conditions for an effective protection of citizens lives, health and property against fire, and for provision of help during natural disasters and other emergencies, by specifying the obligations of Ministries and other Authorities, legal and natural persons, by specifying the position and jurisdiction of State Administration and of Self-governing authorities in Fire Protection field, as well as the position and obligations of Fire Brigades.

(2) Everyone is obliged to behave in such a way as not to be the cause of fire, as not to jeopardize the lives and health of persons, as not to endanger animals and property; on fighting fires, natural disasters and other emergencies is obliged to provide adequate personal help, if by these activities does not endanger or put at risk himself or close persons, or if any important circumstances do not prevent him to do so, and to provide material help needed.

PART ONE**OBLIGATIONS OF MINISTRIES AND OTHER STATE AUTHORITIES,
LEGAL AND NATURAL PERSONS
ON FIRE PROTECTION FIELD**

Section one

**Obligations of Ministries
and other State Authorities, legal and natural persons
performing enterprise according to specific regulations,
and of natural persons****§ 2****General provisions**

(1) Ministries and other State authorities and legal entities, as well as natural persons performing business according to specific regulations (hereon only "enterprising natural persons"), shall fulfil the obligations following for them from this Law, from the regulations issued on this Law basis, or following from other regulations specifying obligations in Fire Protection field (hereon only "fire protection regulations") as an integral part of their managing, economic or other basic activities, and shall immediately eliminate any irregularities found.

(2) Legal entities and enterprising natural persons fulfil the obligations in fire protection field in all areas they use for their business. For the fulfilment of obligations in fire protection field is responsible in case of legal entities their statutory body, in case of enterprising natural persons these very persons, or their responsible representative. Where more than one legal entity or enterprising natural person perform business in the same facility, then in commonly used area fulfil the obligations in fire protection field the owner of this area, if the mutual contract does not state otherwise. In that contract shall be specified also the person responsible for the fulfilment of obligations in fire protection field.

§ 3

Obligations of Ministries and other State Authorities

(1) Ministries and other State authorities shall cooperate in the range of their responsibilities with Ministry of Interior (hereon only "Ministry") in the preparation of the concept of Fire Protection development; in relations with managed legal entities fulfil other fire protection tasks, which were specified on this Law basis.

(2) Ministries and other State authorities shall fulfil similar obligations otherwise imposed by this Law upon legal entities and enterprising natural persons.

§ 4

Classification of performed business by fire risk

(1) Performed business is classified by fire risk rate into following categories:

- a) without increased fire risk
- b) with increased fire risk
- c) with high fire risk

(2) As performed business with increased fire risk shall be considered following activities:

- a) where in a single area or fire compartment^{1a)} exist hazardous materials and products, which have been classified as oxidizing, extremely combustible, highly combustible and combustible^{1b)} in total amount exceeding 1000 kg in solid state, or 250 kg in liquid state,
- b) where in a single area or fire compartment exist flammable or combustion supporting gases in reservoirs, eventually in vessels (barrels, bottles or cartridges), if the sum of these vessels internal volume exceeds 100 litres, or in case of vessels in a single area or fire compartment, containing liquefied hydrocarbon gases, if the total amount of possible fillings exceeds 60 kg.
- c) where during production or handling in the atmosphere or equipment exist combustible dusts or flammable liquid vapours in such amount, that the rise of explosive concentration cannot be excluded, or where combustible dust deposits in a continuous layer minimally 1 mm thick,

^{1a)} § 17 and following of Decree No. 137/1998 digest on General technical requirements for construction

^{1b)} § 2 par. 8 item b) to c) of Law No. 157/1998 digest on Chemical substances and chemical products and on the amendment of certain other laws.

- d) in production workshops, where in areas with minimally three workers live fire load of 15 kg/m² and more exists,
- e) in areas, where live fire load of 120 kg/m² and more exists,
- f) where open fire or other combustion sources in immediate presence of combustible materials in solid, liquid or gaseous state are used, except local appliances and heat sources designed for heating, cooking and water heating,
- g) in buildings^{1c)} with seven and more floors above ground or higher than 22,5 m, except dwelling houses^{1d)},
- h) in assembly buildings for more persons^{1e)}, in commercial buildings^{1f)}, in buildings for temporary dwelling^{1g)}, and in buildings which have been on the basis of assumption decision designed for persons with reduced mobility and orientation^{1h)},
- i) in underground areas designed for performing services or commerce, with live fire load of 15 kg/m² and more, where 7 and more persons may be present simultaneously,
- j) where normal conditions for fire intervention do not exist.

(3) As performed business with high fire risk shall be considered following activities:

- a) where exist hazardous materials and products, which have been classified as oxidizing, extremely combustible, highly combustible and combustible^{1b)} in total amount exceeding 5000 tons,
- b) where flammable or combustion supporting gases are produced or filled into reservoirs, tanks or vessels, with annual production of 5000 tons and more,
- c) in plants where transport of hazardous substances and products in liquid or gaseous state, which are classified as extremely combustible, highly combustible or combustible, is provided by re-pumping or by pressure increase in pipeline having inner diameter of 0,8 m and more,
- d) in buildings with 15 and more floors above ground or higher than 45 m,
- e) in underground areas with live fire load of 15 kg/m² and more, where 200 and more persons may be present simultaneously,

(4) As performed business without increased fire risk shall be considered activities not included in paragraphs 2 and 3.

(5) If has been found that legal entity or enterprising natural person has incorrectly classified himself/herself into particular category according to paragraph 1, his/her correct classification will be decided by relevant State Fire Inspection Authority.

^{1c)} § 3 item a) of Decree No. 137/1998 digest

^{1d)} § 3 item b) of Decree No. 137/1998 digest

^{1e)} § 3 item e) of Decree No. 137/1998 digest

^{1f)} § 3 item f) of Decree No. 137/1998 digest

^{1g)} § 3 item g) of Decree No. 137/1998 digest

^{1h)} § 2 item 2) of Decree No. 174/1994 digest on General technical requirements, providing building employment by persons with reduced mobility and orientation

§ 5**Obligations of legal entities and enterprising natural persons**

(1) Legal entities and enterprising natural persons are obliged:

- a) to order and provide in required number and types the fire technique, fire protection equipment and fire safety installations according to fire risk of performed business and to keep them in serviceable state. Only approved types of reserved fire technique, fire protection equipment and fire safety installations, except for products specified according to special legal regulations¹ⁱ⁾, may be installed and used,
- b) to create conditions for fire fighting and rescue works, namely to keep free the access routes and ascending areas for fire appliances, escape routes, free access to emergency exits, to electrical switching stations, to water, gas and heating shut-off, to product transporting ducts, to fire protection equipment and to manual control of fire safety installations,
- c) to observe the technical conditions and instructions related to fire safety of products or activities,
- d) to identify working and other places by relevant safety signs, orders, prohibitions and instructions related to fire protections, including places, where are fire protection equipment and fire safety installations,
- e) through specially qualified person (§ 11 par. 1), fire protection technician (§ 11 par. 2) or fire protection preventist (§ 11 par. 6), regularly control the observance of fire protection regulations, and immediately eliminate any irregularities found,
- f) to enable to State Fire Inspection Authority to control the observance of fire protection obligations, to provide required documents and information related to fire protection provision in accordance with this Law, and in time specified to fulfil imposed measures,
- g) to provide the State Fire Inspection Authority free of charge with products or samples necessary for fire technical expertise for the determination of fire cause,
- h) to inform immediately the territorially relevant operational centre of regional Fire and Rescue Service^{1j)} about any fire arisen during their performed activity, or in areas, which they own or use.

(2) Legal entities and enterprising natural persons shall not burn out growth. When burning combustible materials on free areas they are obliged, according to the range of that activity, to specify measures against rise and spread of fire. They are obliged to inform in advance the territorially relevant regional Fire and Rescue Service^{1j)} about the burning of combustible materials on free areas, proposed measures inclusive; this authority can specify other conditions for that activity, eventually can that activity prohibit. The provisions of special legal regulations are not prejudiced^{1k)}.

¹ⁱ⁾ Law No. 22/1997 digest on Technical requirements for products and on modification and amendment of certain laws, in the meaning of Law No. 71/2000 digest.

^{1j)} Law No. 238/2000 digest on Fire and Rescue Service of Czech Republic and on modification of certain laws

^{1k)} E.g. Law No. 23/1962 digest on Hunting and Gamekeeping, in the meaning of later regulations, Law No. 289/1995 digest on Forests and on modification and amendment of certain laws (Forest Law), in the meaning of later regulations, Law No. 309/1991 digest on Atmosphere protection against contaminants (Atmosphere Law), in the meaning of later regulations.

**Obligations of legal entities and
enterprising natural persons**

§ 6

(1) Legal entities and enterprising natural persons, performing activities with increased fire risk and with high fire risk are further obliged:

- a) to specify the organization of fire protection provision in accordance with fire risk of performed activity,
- b) to specify and observe in a demonstrable way the conditions of fire safety of performed business, and/or of technological processes and equipment, if the conditions for business performance and for equipment maintenance and repair have not been specified by special legal regulations,
- c) to provide maintenance, inspections and repairs of technical and technological installations in a way and in time specified by fire safety requirements or by equipment manufacturer,
- d) to specify requirements from the fire safety point of view for the special qualification of persons authorized for control, inspection, maintenance and repairs of technical and technological installations, if it has not been specified by special legal regulations¹¹⁾, and to provide for work performance, which may cause fire, only by persons having relevant qualification,
- e) to have available the fire technical characteristics of manufactured, used, processed or stored substances and materials, required for determination of preventive measures for the protection of life and health of people, and of property.

(2) Fire safety conditions of performed business according to section 1 item b) shall correspond with scientific and technical state of art in the time of their determination.

§ 6a

(1) Legal entities and enterprising natural persons, performing business with high fire risk, are further obliged through specially qualified person (§ 11 par. 1) to provide for fire risk evaluation from the point of view of endangering people, animals and property, and for other obligations in fire protection field.

(2) Evaluation of fire risk includes:

- a) identification and evaluation of determining influences related to fire rise and spread possibility, determination and evaluation of risk of endangering people, animals and property, evaluation of the possibility of rescue work and effective fire extinguishing, the description of its possible consequences inclusive,
- b) specification of fire protection management system, focused on decrease of fire rise, fire spread and endangering of people, animals and property.
- c) measures proposed, time for fulfilment inclusive.

¹¹⁾ E.g. Decree No. 50/1978 digest on Special qualification in electrotechnics, in the meaning of Decree No. 98/1982 digest.

(3) Legal entities and enterprising natural persons, performing business with high fire risk, supply the fire risk evaluation to State Fire Inspection Authority for approval before commencement of their business.

(4) If the State Fire Inspection Authority finds out that the fire risk evaluation supplied for approval has any imperfections preventing its approval, the evaluation shall be returned to the sender accompanied by statement of the reason why, and with specification of reasonable time period for the elimination of the said imperfections. Otherwise that evaluation shall be approved without unnecessary delay.

(5) Where character, conditions or range of performed business, which cause the obligations according to paragraph 1, have been changed, then legal entities or enterprising natural persons shall without unnecessary delay inform about this fact in written the State Fire Inspection Authority and according to their instructions complete or rework the fire risk evaluation, or supply for approval a new fire risk evaluation.

(6) Legal entities and enterprising natural persons shall fulfil all provisions and terms following from approved fire risk evaluation.

(7) The person preparing fire risk evaluation according to § 11 section 1 is liable for material and formal correctness of prepared documentation.

§ 6b

The working legal regulation specifies

- a) values of live fire load for the aim of business classification according to fire risk,
- b) specification of complicated fire intervention conditions,
- c) amount, types and method of furnishing the areas of legal entities and enterprising natural persons with fire protection equipment and fire safety installations, as well as the requirements for their design, installation, operation, inspection, maintenance and repairs,
- d) types of reserved fire technique, fire protection equipment and fire safety installations,
- e) method of creating the conditions for fire fighting and rescue work,
- f) terms and methods of inspections of observance of fire protection regulations,
- g) process when supplying products and samples to State Fire Inspection Authority for fire technical expertise with the aim to specify the fire cause,
- h) method of specification of fire safety conditions during activities with increased fire risk and with high fire risk,
- i) method of fire risk evaluation.

§ 7

(1) Owner or user of water sources designated as fire-fighting source shall keep them in such state, as to enable to use the fire technique and to pump water for extinguishing fires.

(2) Owner or user of forests in continuous forest growths with total area exceeding 50 ha shall during the increased risk of fire rise provide - beyond the frame of obligations specified in § 5 - measures for early fire detection in forests and measures against fire spread, by the help of patrolling with necessary number of manpower and fire protection equipment, provided the Ministry of Agriculture does not do it according to a specific law^{1m)}.

§ 8
cancelled

§ 9
cancelled

§ 10
cancelled

§ 11
Special qualification

(1) Obligations according to § 6a par. 1, § 16 par. 1 and § 16a may fulfil only specially qualified persons, if not stated otherwise. As specially qualified persons shall be considered experts and expert institutions in the basic fire protection branch, recorded in the list of experts and expert institutions, administered by regional courts, or natural persons - graduates of fire protection schools or university graduates, provided that part of that university education was a verifying programme for special fire protection qualification approved by the Ministry, which corresponds with requirements in paragraph 4, or natural persons, who passed special qualifying examination before a commission established by Ministry. As specially qualified persons shall be considered also personnel of Fire and Rescue Service of Czech Republic (hereon only "Fire and Rescue Service")^{1j)}, having positions specified by working regulations to the Law on Fire and Rescue Service.

(2) Obligations according to § 5, 6, § 16 par. 1 and § 16a may fulfil fire protection technicians. Special qualification for the position of fire protection technician can be acquired by passing an examination of special qualification before a commission established by Ministry.

(3) To natural persons stated in paragraph 1 and 2 above the Ministry issues a special qualification certificate (hereon only "certificate"). On State Fire Inspection Authority proposal may the Ministry decide to take the certificate away from a person, which when performing the specially qualified person duties, or duties of fire protection technician, has shown serious imperfections.

(4) In the special qualifying examination is verified namely the knowledge of the following:

- a) legal regulations and technical regulations in fire protection branch,
- b) fire safety of buildings and technologies,
- c) evaluation of business with high fire risk,
- d) operation and technical properties of fire technique, fire equipment and fire safety installations,
- e) physical and chemical process of combustion, explosions, fire-fighting and of toxic influences of the products of combustion.

^{1m)} § 46 item g) and i) of Law No. 289/1995 digest.

(5) Duties of specially qualified person and of fire protection technician may be fulfilled in industrial-legal relations ¹ⁿ⁾, or on the basis of a specific law ^{1o)}.

(6) Obligations according to § 5 par. 1 item d) and e) and § 16a par. 1 item c) may fulfil fire protection preventist. Fire protection preventist fulfil his duties on the basis of special preparation course (§ 16 sect 1),

(7) Specially qualified person according to section 1 is specially qualified even for the performance of fire protection technician duties. Specially qualified person according to section 2 is specially qualified even for the fulfilment of duties according to section 6.

(8) The working legal regulations state the method of special qualification verification, of issuing and taking away certificates, and specify contents and range of special education.

§ 12
cancelled

§ 13

Fire prevention safety patrol

(1) Legal entities and enterprising natural persons establish fire safety patrol

- a) in areas with minimum three workers, where they undertake business with increased fire risk, or with high fire risk,
- b) in cases where so specifies a regional decree [§ 27 par. 1 item f)], district decree [§ 28 item c)], or generally binding municipal decree [§ 29 par. 1 item o)].

(2) Duty of fire prevention patrol is to control observance of fire protection regulations, and in case of fire to realize the necessary provisions for the rescue of persons endangered, to call fire brigade and to participate in fighting fire.

§ 14
cancelled

§ 15

Fire protection documents

(1) Legal entities and enterprising natural persons performing business stated in § 4 par. 2 and 3 shall observe required fire protection documents, fulfil fire safety conditions specified in them and keep them in accordance with actual situation.

(2) Working regulations specify the types, contents and recording method of fire protection documentation.

¹ⁿ⁾ Law No. 65/1965 digest, Labour Code, in the meaning of later regulations.

^{1o)} E.g. Law No. 455/1991 digest, on Trade business (Trade Law), in the meaning of later regulations.

§ 16**Fire protection training and special education of personnel**

(1) Legal entities and enterprising natural persons performing business stated in § 4 par. 2 or 3 shall provide for regular fire protection training of their personnel and special education of personnel - members of fire safety patrols, as well as of fire protection preventivists.

(2) The obligations of fire protection training of personnel applies to all natural persons being in industrial or other similar relations to a legal entity or enterprising natural person^{1m)}. Training shall be performed for management and for other personnel separately.

(3) Fire protection training shall be provided even for natural persons, which are from time to time present on the working places of legal entities and enterprising natural persons, if those persons perform business stated in § 4 par. 2 and 3 or are in contact with this type of business.

(4) Working legal regulations specify types, contents, range and terms of fire protection training of personnel, as well as of special education of fire protection preventivists and of employees - members of fire safety patrols.

§ 16a

(1) With legal entities and enterprising natural persons performing business according to § 4 par. 2

- a) fire protection training of management provides a specially qualified person ,
- b) special education of fire protection preventivists and of fire safety patrol members provides a specially qualified person or a fire protection technician,
- c) fire protection training of other personnel provides a trained manager.

(2) With legal entities and enterprising natural persons performing business according to § 4 par. 3

- a) fire protection training of management provides a specially qualified person or fire protection technician,
- b) special education of fire protection preventivists and of fire safety patrol members provides a specially qualified person,
- c) fire protection training of other personnel provides a fire protection technician or trained manager.

§ 17**Basic obligations of natural persons**

(1) A natural person is obliged

- a) to behave in such a way as to avoid fires, namely where heating, electrical, gas and other appliances and chimneys are used, where combustible or other hazardous materials and substances are stored or used, where those materials and substances or live fire and other combustion sources are handled,

- b) to provide for free access to electrical switching station and to shutting valves of gas, water and heating,
- c) to fulfil orders and to observe prohibitions regarding fire protection on marked places,
- d) to provide fire safety installations and fire protection equipment in the range specified by Law,
- e) to provide for free access to fire safety installations and to fire protection equipment with the aim of their early employment, and to keep these installations and fire protection equipment in serviceable conditions; the above obligations apply to persons who the above installations and equipment own or use,
- f) in areas owned or used to create conditions for rapid fire extinguishing and for rescue work,
- g) to enable to State Fire Inspection Authority to perform all actions necessary for fire cause inquiry, and in justified cases to supply free of charge products or samples for fire technical expertise leading to fire cause determination,
- h) to inform immediately the territorially relevant Fire and Rescue Brigade about every fire arisen during performed business, or in owned or used areas,
- i) to observe conditions and instructions regarding fire safety of products or business.

(2) He who supervises persons unable to judge the consequences of their behaviour, is obliged according to specific law to take care, so that those persons do not cause fire.

(3) Any natural person shall not

- a) without proper reason deliberately call fire brigade, or misuse the emergency call line,
- b) perform work, which could cause fire, as far as he/she has not the special qualification required by special legal regulations for that work performance¹¹⁾,
- c) damage, abuse or otherwise prevent the use of fire extinguishers or other fire equipment and of fire safety installations,
- d) hinder or prevent the use of marked ascending areas for fire appliances,
- e) use colour marking of fire brigade vehicles, ships and planes,
- f) burn out growth.

(4) Any natural person shall enable the performance of State Fire Inspection Authority according to § 35, and in specified time period fulfil the measures imposed by State Fire Inspection Authority.

(5) Working legal regulations state certain fire safety conditions according to paragraph 1 item a).

Section two

Assistance in fighting fires**§ 18****Personal assistance**

Everyone shall in connection with fighting fires

- a) realize measures necessary for the rescue of persons endangered,
- b) extinguish fire if applicable, or realize measures necessary for preventing fire spread,
- c) report the fire at designated place, or ensure its reporting,
- d) on the appeal of intervention commanding officer, fire chief or of municipal authority provide personal assistance to fire brigade.

§ 19**Material help**

On the appeal of intervention commanding officer, fire chief or of municipal authority is everyone obliged to provide means of traffic, water sources, means of communication and other items needed for fighting fires.

§ 20**Exception from the obligation
to provide personal and material help**

(1) The obligation to provide assistance according to § 18 and 19 does not apply to:

- a) corps and soldiers of Czech republic armed forces, corps and personnel of Czech republic Police, Safety Information Service and Penitentiary Service, if by assistance provision would be jeopardized any important service interest,
- b) legal entities and enterprising natural persons in the field of public mass transport, energy supply and communications, and personnel of the above, if this assistance could cause serious operational fault at these legal entities and enterprising natural persons, or other serious consequence,
- c) legal entities and enterprising natural persons in the field of health care and to their personnel, if this assistance could seriously jeopardize fulfilment of aims according to special regulations^{1p)}.

(2) Natural person is not obliged to provide assistance according to § 18 and 19, if any important circumstances prevent to do so, or if by doing so would seriously endanger himself/herself or close persons.

^{1p)} Law No. 20/1996 digest on Citizens Health Care, in the meaning of later regulations.

§ 20a

Lost earnings compensation

(1) Where any enterprising or independently earning natural person provides personal assistance to fire brigade on the appeal of intervention commanding officer, fire chief of municipal authorities, he/she is entitled to lost earnings compensation in full proved amount.

(2) To decide on the compensation and to provide it falls into the competency of regional Fire and Rescue Service, on the territorial district of which the fire has arisen. The compensation shall be claimed up to three months, however not later than two years after the claim commencement, otherwise this claim will expire.

§ 21

Compensation of expenses

(1) Where any expenses have been connected with material help, is help provider entitled to expenses compensation. The right for expenses compensation can the entitled person claim up to three months after the day he/she found them out, however not later than two years after their commencement, otherwise this claim will expire. The right for expenses compensation shall be claimed at regional Fire and Rescue Service, on the territorial district of which the fire has arisen. The regional Fire and Rescue Service decides on the compensation and provides it.

(2) Where legal entity or enterprising natural person provided any material help for fighting fire to other legal entity or enterprising natural person, he/she is entitled to compensation of expenses with this help connected. Expenses compensation provides body, which acquired the said material help.

(3) By the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 is not affected the right for loss compensation.

§ 22

Entry on private property

(1) Owner (administrator, user) of property shall permit the entry on property for measures needed for fighting fire or for prevention of its spread, eventually for other rescue work, namely clear the property or allow it to be cleared, demolish constructions or their parts, or allow them to be demolished, or clear the growth or allow it to be cleared. On the necessity and range of those measures shall decide commander of the intervention.

(2) If it is necessary for a training of a fire brigade, the owner (administrator, user) shall allow entry on the property; about this entry must be informed in advance by regional Fire and Rescue Service or by Municipal authorities, which this training organize, at least 24 hours before the training commences. Care must be taken, in order that by the fire brigade training would be the use of property affected only minimally and any unnecessary damage would be avoided

(3) Where the property owner (administrator, user) does not agree with the entry on property according to paragraph 2, the regional Fire and Rescue Service or the Municipal authorities, which this training organize, decide whether the entry on property is for the brigade training really necessary. This does not apply in case of habitation, which can be entered into with owner's or user's preceding consent only.

PART TWO**STATE ADMINISTRATION AND SELF-GOVERNING AUTHORITIES
IN FIRE PROTECTION FIELD**

Section one

**State administration and Self-governing authorities
and their jurisdiction****§ 23**

As State Administration authorities in the fire protection field are considered the Ministry, regional Fire and Rescue Service, and District Authorities. Duties of State Administration in fire protection field, specified on this Law basis, fulfil in transferred jurisdiction also the regional authorities^{2a)} and municipal authorities.

The Ministry**§ 24**

On the fire protection field the Ministry provides the following:

- a) approves the concept of fire protection organization and development,
- b) supplies to Financial ministry the proposal of Fire and Rescue Brigade budget and the proposal of subsidies to civic associations,
- c) supplies to Financial ministry the proposal on aimed subsidy for municipal units of voluntary firemen,
- d) in cooperation with Financial ministry provides for the financial quota from state budget for investment subsidies for acquisition and overhaul of fire technique for municipalities, the fire units of which are specified by district fire alarm scheme for response outside their territorial area (hereon only "determined municipality"),
- e) after negotiation with Ministry of Defence organizes fire protection in the period of danger to State and in war conditions, and provides for the preparations for activities in that period^{2b)},
- f) controls the performance of State Administration,
- g) performs the role of State Fire Inspection and is the relevant State Administration Authority in fire protection field,
- h) controls fulfilment of duties, imposed by this Law upon regional Fire and Rescue Service,
- i) manages special education and specifically directs service performance in fire units,
- j) provides for research and development,
- k) specifies the method of fire causes inquiry and in important cases participates in that inquiry; prepares analysis of fire causes,

^{2a)} Law No. 129/2000 digest on Regions (regional arrangement).

^{2b)} Constitutional Law No. 110/1998 digest on Safety of Czech republic.

- l) specifies aims of preventive educational, publicity and editorial activities in fire protection field, and participate in their provision,
- m) prepares and manages the fire protection information system,
- n) on request of regional Fire and Rescue Service provides special and methodical help with considering the documentation of buildings and technologies of special importance,
- o) collects and evaluates information needed for fire units interventions and for central management of rescue works,
- p) ensures statistic monitoring of fires and emergencies, with fire brigade intervention,
- q) ensures fire technical expertise,
- r) provides for the international cooperation of Fire and Rescue Service.

(2) The Ministry is entitled to specify by working legal regulations the technical conditions of fire protection of buildings and technologies, the conditions of fire safety of products and business, where exists the risk fire, technical conditions of fire technique, fire equipment and fire safety installations.

§ 25

(1) As far as fire protection schools are concerned, the Ministry is considered as State Administration Authority³⁾. In the frame of this jurisdiction establishes, disestablishes and controls Secondary fire protection schools and Special secondary fire protection schools, from the point of view of education performs their inspections, and supports them economically.

(2) Duties of State Administration in fire protection school performs its director, who

- a) manages the school, fulfils the duties of institution manager, appoints and removes his deputies, is responsible for fulfilment of educational schemes and schedules, for special and pedagogical level of educational work of the school, for provision of conditions for the school supervision performance and for realization of consequential measures, controls the work of pedagogical and other personnel and the educational study results of pupils,
- b) decides on take-in to studies, about breaking the studies, about granting and removing of scholarship and material support of pupils, about conditional and unconditional sending down, about pupil's request for changing the line of study or for repeating the class,
- c) ensures that the legal supply of under-age pupils and the full-age pupils be informed about the course of pupil's education.

(3) Working legal regulations specify the financial and material support of pupils, the take-in procedure, study course and finish.

³⁾ § 55 of Law No. 29/1984 digest on Elementary schools, Secondary schools and Special secondary schools (School Law), in the meaning of Law No. 138/1995 digest.

§ 26**Fire and Rescue Service**

(1) General directorate of Fire and Rescue Service (hereon only "General directorate") fulfils the duties of the Ministry in the field of fire protection, included in § 24 par. 1 and in § 23 par. 1.

(2) Regional Fire and Rescue Service

- a) prepares the concept of regional fire protection,
- b) performs the role of State Fire Inspection and is the relevant body of State Administration in fire protection field,
- c) control observance of decrees of regional and district authorities, related to fire protection,
- d) is responsible for proper qualification and operational capability of regional Fire and Rescue Service units,
- e) provides for the construction and maintenance of buildings needed for Fire and Rescue Service,
- f) from the professional point of view controls the performance of fire protection units,
- g) coordinates the provision of fire protection in particular region with other institutions,
- h) collects the data for provision of material and financial means to voluntary firemen units in specified municipalities,
- i) prepares basic data for relevant regional Administration Authorities and District Authorities in areas specified by law,
- j) collects and evaluates information needed for fire units intervention and for rescue work control,
- k) provides for the statistical monitoring of fires and emergencies with fire units intervention on the regional territory,
- l) in the range specified by Ministry controls and organizes special training of personnel and commanders of plant Fire and Rescue Service units, of commanders and engineers of municipal voluntary firemen units, of commanders and engineers of plant voluntary firemen units,
- m) deals with offences and administrative torts in the field of fire protection,
- n) prepares annually a report on regional fire protection state and supplies it to Regional Authority and to heads of District Authorities in particular region,
- o) provides for preventive educational, propagation and editorial activities in the field of fire protection, according to aims specified by the Ministry.

§ 27**Region**

(1) Regional authorities in transferred jurisdiction

- a) deal with the concept of regional fire protection,

- b) create the conditions for relocation and equipment of Fire and Rescue Service units,
 - c) by regional decree issue the fire alarm schedule and specify the conditions for provision of an area coverage of regional territory by fire protection units, and the conditions for provision of fire water sources,
 - d) together with regional Fire and Rescue Service organize fire protection in the period of danger to State and in war conditions,
 - e) for the provision of an area coverage of regional territory by fire units refund to voluntary firemen units of specified municipalities all expenses related to their interventions outside their territory, and take part in financial funding of their operational capability, and on acquisition and overhaul of fire technique,
 - f) by regional decree specifies the conditions for the provision of
 - 1. fire protection in the period of increased risk of fire,
 - 2. fire protection in buildings of special importance,
 - 3. fire protection at events with the attendance of great number of people.
- (2) Region in independent jurisdiction
- a) deals with the annual report on regional fire protection state,
 - b) for the provision of an area coverage of regional territory by fire protection units contributes
 - 1. to regional Fire and Rescue Service for financial funding of their requirements,
 - 2. to municipalities for financial funding of the requirements of their voluntary firemen units.

§ 28

District Authority

By a District Authority Decree the District Authority in the fire protection field

- a) issues the district fire alarm scheme,
- b) specifies water sources for fire fighting,
- c) specifies the conditions for fire protection provision in the period of increased fire risk and at events with the attendance of great number of people.

§ 29

Municipality

(1) The municipality in independent jurisdiction in the fire protection field

- a) establishes the municipal voluntary firemen unit, which performs fire fighting and rescue work at natural disasters and other emergencies, and fulfils other duties according to special legal

regulations^{3a)} on their territory; for extinguishing fires and rescue works at natural disasters and other emergencies in period outside normal working hours provides rewards to the personnel of municipal units of voluntary firemen,

- b) keeps the municipal unit of voluntary firemen in operational capability,
- c) provides for special training of personnel of municipal unit of voluntary firemen,
- d) provides for material and financial requirements of municipal unit of voluntary firemen and of fire protection,
- e) provides for the care for personnel of municipal unit of voluntary firemen, as well as the care for personnel included in plant units of fire and rescue service, for personnel of other units of municipal or plant voluntary firemen, eventually even for persons appealed to personal assistance according to § 18, if they respond in difficult conditions or in long intervention on the municipal territory,
- f) refunds lost earnings to a member of municipal unit of voluntary firemen, who during his working hours^{3b)} or during the time when he earns from enterprise or from other independent earning business, participates in fire fighting intervention or other rescue work at natural disasters or other emergencies, or participates in obligatory exercise or in obligatory training,
- g) for personnel of municipal unit of voluntary firemen provides for and finances their preventive health examinations,
- h) provides for the construction and maintenance of fire protection buildings and of fire safety installations, namely for its territory requirements,
- i) prepares the required documents of fire protection,
- j) establishes fire reporting station and other points, where a fire can be reported,
- k) provides for water sources for fighting fires and for their continuous applicability, and specifies other water sources for fighting fires and the conditions for their continuous applicability,
- l) enables the relocation of Fire and Rescue Service units on municipal cadastral territory according to regional decree and contributes to operation and equipment of those units,
- m) cooperates with neighbouring municipalities on fulfilment of tasks for fire protection provision; for that aim may the municipalities concentrate the financial means,
- n) organizes preventive educational activities,
- o) by common obligatory decree:
 - 1. issues municipal fire scheme,
 - 2. specifies conditions for provision of fire protection during events with attendance of great number of people.

(2) The municipality fulfils similarly the obligations imposed by this Law upon legal entities and enterprising natural persons.

^{3a)} Law No. 239/2000 digest on Integrated Rescue System and on amendment of certain laws.

^{3b)} § 17 par. 1 of Government Decree No. 108/1994 digest, by which is executed the Labour Code and certain other laws.

(3) The municipality in transferred jurisdiction in fire protection field:

- a) provides for the attendance of commanders and engineers of municipal voluntary firemen unit in their special education,
- b) provides for the tasks of fire protection during the period of danger to State and in war conditions.

(4) Determined municipalities in transferred jurisdiction:

- a) according to district/regional fire scheme provide for fire fighting and rescue work at natural disasters and other emergencies outside their territory,
- b) provide for operational capability of municipal unit of voluntary firemen to intervene outside their territorial area,
- c) based on regional decree, determining conditions for area coverage of regional area by fire protection units, provide for continuous operational preparedness outside working place of least one fire team with reduced personnel^{3c)}.

§ 30

The Government specifies by decree:

- a) types of regional, district and municipal fire documentation, its contents and management,
- b) minimum conditions and range of care provision to intervening personnel of Fire and Rescue Service, to personnel included in a unit of plant Fire and Rescue Service, to personnel of municipal unit of voluntary firemen, to personnel of plant unit of voluntary firemen (§ 65) and to personnel of military fire unit (§ 65a), as well as to persons appealed to personal assistance according to § 18,
- c) system of operational preparedness outside working place of personnel of voluntary firemen units of determined municipalities, and relevant reward,
- d) method of compensation of lost earnings to personnel of municipal voluntary firemen units, who join an intervention, obligatory training or obligatory special education during the time period, when they earn from enterprise or from other independent earning business,
- e) conditions of operational capability of municipal units of voluntary firemen.

Section 2

State Fire Inspection Authority

§ 31

Performance of State Fire Inspection Authority

(1) State Fire Inspection Authority is performed:

^{3c)} § 18 par. 1 item a) of Decree No. 132/1998 digest, which executes certain provisions of Building Law.

- a) by control of observance of obligations, specified by fire regulations,
- b) by consideration of territorial planning documentation, basic documents for territorial decree, project documentation for building procedure, documentation for agreement with modifications before the building is finished, consideration of documentation for procedure of building purpose change, for ordering the necessary modifications, for ordering safety work, for procedure of remedy and for permit of exceptions^{3d)}, in the range of fire safety solution according to special legal regulations^{3e)},
- c) by verification whether the conditions of fire safety of buildings, following from considered basic documents and from documentation according to item b), conditions following from issued opinions inclusive, have been met,
- d) by evaluation of products, which are not considered as products specified according to special legal regulations¹⁾, from the point of view of their fire safety, and by evaluation of functional capability of specified fire safety installations (§ 6a),
- e) by approval of evaluation of fire risk of business with high fire risk,
- f) by fire cause inquiry,
- g) by control of preparedness and operational capability of fire protection units [§ 65 par. 1 item b) to d)]
- h) by imposing provisions for remedy of imperfections found, any by the control of meeting those provisions.

(2) About the control according to paragraph 1 item a) and g) prepares the authority, performing the State Fire Inspection, a report, in which states the control results. Into that report shall be included also the provisions and terms for remedies of faults found. Control results and imposed provisions shall be discussed with authorized representative of the Ministry and other State institution, with the statutory body of legal entity or with enterprising natural person or with his/her responsible representative, which shall supply a written report about remedy of faults in specified time limit.

(3) State Fire Inspection Authority according of paragraph 1 item b) and c) is not performed with simple and small buildings^{3d)} except buildings designed for production and storage^{3f)}, agricultural buildings^{3g)} and building modifications including maintenance work, the realization of which could adversely affect fire safety of the building.

(4) The result of evaluation of basic documents, documentation and of verification of specified requirements according to paragraph 1 item b) and c) is an opinion, which is the basis for further proceedings according to special legal regulations^{3d)}.

§ 31a

Working regulations specify:

- a) method of State Fire Inspection performance,

^{3d)} Law No. 50/1976 digest on Territorial planning and building rules (Building Law), in the meaning of later regulations.

^{3e)} § 18 par. 1 item a) of Decree No. 132/4998 digest, which executes certain provisions of Building Law.

^{3f)} § 3 item i) of Decree No. 137/1998 digest.

^{3g)} § 3 item j) of Decree No. 137/1998 digest.

- b) contents and range of fire technical expertise,
- c) contents and range of fire safety solutions.

Institutions performing State Fire Inspection

§ 32

The Ministry performs State Fire Inspection according to § 31 par. 1 item b) and c) with buildings, which will be realized on the territory of two or more regions, or with buildings, where so specifies.

§ 33
cancelled

§ 34
cancelled

§ 35

Regional Fire and Rescue Service performs the State Fire Inspection:

- a) according to § 31 par. 1 item a) with legal entities, enterprising natural persons, and with ministries and other State institutions (§ 3 par. 2), with municipalities (§ 29) and with natural persons; with natural persons does so in the range of duties according to § 2 par. 2 and § 7,
- b) according to § 31 par. 1 item b) and c) except in cases, where the State Fire Inspection is performed by ministry in the range of § 32,
- c) according to § 31 par. 1 item e) to h).

Exclusion of items from use, prohibition of business and close-down of business

§ 36

(1) Where any item or business activity or the business itself create an immediate risk of fire and where for handling that risk are other provisions insufficient, the Authority performing the State Fire Inspection decides on -

- a) exclusion of item from use,
- b) prohibition of business,
- c) close-down of business.

(2) On the close-down of business can be decided even in case, where in case of fire the rescue of persons or property would be prevented.

(3) Where requested by the urgency of the situation, the decision in paragraphs 1 and 2 may be declared verbally and included in minutes; the written copy of that decision shall be forwarded immediately.

(4) Against the decision on provisions stated in paragraphs 1 and 2 can be given a notice of appeal not later than three days after the written copy of that decision has been delivered. That appeal has no deferring effect. The court appeal shall decide on that appeal immediately.

§ 37

The decision on business close-down according to § 36 par. 1 item c) must be discussed in advance with the statutory body of legal person, with enterprising natural person or with his/her responsible representative.

§ 38

To use item excluded from use [§ 36 par. 1 item a)], renew the prohibited business [§ 36 par. 1 item b)] or renew the closed-down business [§ 36 par. 1 item c)] is possible only after doing away with imperfections giving immediate risk of fire rise, and only with written consent of the authority, which excluded the item from use or decided on business prohibition or on business close-down.

Section three
cancelled

PART THREE
cancelled

PART FOUR

FIRE PROTECTION UNITS

§ 65

Types of fire protection units

(1) As fire protection units are considered:

- a) regional unit of Fire and Rescue Service, consisting of members of Fire and Rescue Service (hereon only "Member"), determined for service at regional fire stations,
- b) unit of plant Fire and Rescue Service, consisting of personnel of legal entity and enterprising natural person, who perform the service in that unit as their profession (hereon only "plant personnel"),
- c) municipal unit of voluntary firemen, consisting of natural persons, who do not perform the service in that fire unit s their profession,
- d) unit of plant voluntary firemen, consisting of personnel of legal entity and enterprising natural person, who perform the service in that unit as their profession.

(2) The performance in municipal unit of voluntary firemen in fighting fire, rescue work at natural disasters and other emergencies, is considered as an act of civic duty^{3b)}. The performance in municipal unit of voluntary firemen during mandatory exercise or mandatory special education is considered as other act in common interest^{4a)}.

^{4a)} § 124 of Labour Law.

(3) The activity in voluntary fire unit of determined municipalities is normally performed in industrial-legal relations to the regional Fire and Rescue Service.

(4) Plant personnel, the personnel of municipal units of voluntary firemen and the personnel of plant units of voluntary firemen, shall be older than 18 years and shall be physically capable.

(5) For the fulfilment of extraordinary duties may the Ministry establish an General Directorate unit.

(6) Internal organization and equipment of fire protection units, the relocation of particular types and categories of fire units inclusive, shall be so specified, that the municipal territory is according to risk degree provided with required amount of manpower and resources, while their required response time on intervention site, according to the basic table of area coverage, stated in Law Appendix, would be met.

(7) Fire unit use an uniform colour marking of their vehicles, boats and airplanes. The specified colour marking of fire vehicles, boats and airplanes^{4b)} may be used only by fire units listed in paragraph 1.

(8) Working legal regulations specify

- a) organization of area coverage of particular territory by fire units,
- b) organization, types and periods of preventive health care of plant personnel and of members of plant and municipal units of voluntary firemen, the contents of medical report, and the list of diseases, physical defects and health conditions, which prevent a positive report to be issued,
- c) colour markings of fire vehicles, boats and airplanes,
- d) method of establishment, internal organization and equipment of fire units by fire technique and fire equipment, as well as the method of their use.

§ 65a

Military fire unit

(1) As fire protection units specified in § 65 par. 1 item b) and d) are in military objects, military units, military establishments, military rescue corps and at legal entities established or founded by Ministry of Defence, are considered military fire units.

(2) Military fire unit consists of soldiers and civil personnel (hereon only "members of military fire unit"). Establishment, internal organization and furnishing of military fire units by fire technique and fire equipment is in the Ministry of Defence jurisdiction. Ministry of Defence also specifies the conditions service performance, special qualification, initial special training, special education, physical capability and functional insignia of military fire units members, which shall not be mistaken with rank insignia of Fire and Rescue Service personnel.

(3) In join intervention of Fire protection units and Military fire units is for the military fire unit applied the right of priority command as for a plant unit of voluntary firemen, and the members of military fire unit are subordinated to commanding fire officer of the intervention.

^{4b)} Decree No. 254/1999 digest on Technical conditions for fire technique.

(4) Where the military fire unit has not been established, the fire protection authority of the Ministry of Defence can order to establish a fire patrol.

§ 66

Unit of regional Fire and Rescue Service

(1) Unit of regional Fire and Rescue Service is a part of regional Fire and Rescue Service.

(2) In cases specified by Government may be the unit of regional Fire and Rescue Service established even with legal entities.

§ 67

Unit of plant Fire and Rescue Service

(1) Unit of plant Fire and Rescue Service is established for fulfilment of duties according to § 70 par. 1 by legal entity or natural person performing business stated in § 4 par. 2 and 3, determined by regional Fire and Rescue Service; in the case of legal entity or enterprising natural person with state-wide business or with business performed in two or more regions, after approval of General Directorate. Regional Fire and Rescue Service considers in this case the results of fire risk evaluation or the fire-fighting documentation^{4c)}. The number of personnel and equipment of that unit specifies the regional Fire and Rescue Service on the basis of the results of fire risk evaluation or the fire-fighting documentation.

(2) Legal entity or enterprising natural person nominates and denominates the commander of that unit, after the regional Fire and Rescue Service has considered his/her capability to hold the position of commanding officer.

(3) Legal entity or enterprising natural person may disestablish the plant unit of Fire and Rescue Service only with the approval of regional Fire and Rescue Service; in the case of legal entity or enterprising natural person with state-wide business or with business performed in two or more regions the regional Fire and Rescue Service shall request approval of General Directorate.

Units of Voluntary Firemen Service

§ 68

(1) Municipality establishes and administers the unit of municipal voluntary firemen. The magistrate nominates and denominates the commander of that unit, after the regional Fire and Rescue Service has considered his/her capability to hold the position of commanding officer. In that case the magistrate takes account of the proposal of civic association active in the field of fire protection.

(2) Legal entities or enterprising natural persons performing business stated in § 4 par. 2 and 6, determined by regional Fire and Rescue Service, may instead of plant unit of Fire and Rescue Service establish a plant unit of voluntary firemen. Regional Fire and Rescue Service considers in this case the results of fire risk evaluation or the fire-fighting documentation. The commander of that unit is established by legal entities or enterprising natural persons, after the regional Fire and Rescue Service has considered his/her capability to hold the position of commanding officer. The number of personnel and equipment of plant unit of voluntary firemen specifies the regional Fire and Rescue Service on the basis of the results of fire risk evaluation or the fire-fighting documentation.

^{4c)} § 12 of Decree No. 21/1996 digest.

(3) To increase the capability and improve the performance of the municipal unit of voluntary firemen or the plant unit of voluntary firemen (hereon only "voluntary fire unit") can be in those units included even persons, performing this service professionally. On this measure decide the municipality, legal entity or enterprising natural person after discussion with regional Fire and Rescue Service.

(4) The municipality, legal entities and enterprising natural persons can disestablish the voluntary firemen unit only with approval of regional Fire and Rescue Service.

§ 69

(1) The Fire Patrol is established by:

- a) legal entity or natural person performing business stated in § 4 par. 2 and 3, determined by regional Fire and Rescue Service on the basis of the results of fire risk evaluation or the fire-fighting documentation, if they do not establish a fire unit according to § 67 or § 68,
- b) municipality, determined by regional Fire and Rescue Service, which does not establish a fire unit according to § 68

(2) On Fire Patrols established according to paragraph 1 apply similarly the provisions on fire protection units of this Law.

§ 69a

(1) Legal entities and enterprising natural persons, which are obliged to establish the fire protection unit, and the municipalities, may on the basis of a contract on association, concluded according to specific Law^{4d)} mutually or with regional Fire and Rescue Service, to concentrate financial means and to establish a common fire unit. A common fire protection unit may two or more municipalities establish only by establishing Union of Municipalities^{4e)}. Type of common fire unit shall be specified according to the obligation of legal entities and enterprising natural persons or municipalities to establish a certain fire protection unit; the priority is given in § 65 par. 1.

(2) Regional Fire and Rescue Service approves the establishment of common fire units, namely provides for the observance of the requirements of the basic table of area coverage, given in Law Appendix. The Ministry approves the establishment of common fire units, where one of the participants is the regional Fire and Rescue Service. In Praha, Brno, Ostrava and Plzeň will be the common fire units established by a contract on association^{4f)} between those cities and the regional Fire and Rescue Service. These contracts will specify the use of property owned by the said cities, and other relations.

(3) Municipalities, who do not establish a fire protection unit according to § 68 par. 1, are obliged to concentrate the financial means for a common unit according to paragraph 1 with regional or municipal Fire and Rescue Service^{4d)}, the fire units of which are determined by district Fire Alarm Scheme for the initial response in the above municipality.

(4) Financial means incurred by the municipality on the common fire protection unit established according to paragraph 3, shall amount minimally to the sum needed for the capability of one fire team with reduced number of personnel^{3c)}.

^{4d)} Law No. 40/4964 digest, Civil Code.

^{4e)} § 49 and 50 of Law No. 128/2000 digest on Municipalities (Municipal Arrangement).

^{4f)} § 20 par. 3 of Law No. 238/2000 digest on Fire and Rescue Service of Czech Republic and on amendment of certain laws.

(5) With municipality concentrating financial means in the relocation place of the regional Fire and Rescue Service station, shall the financial means incurred by that municipality on the common fire protection unit amount minimally to the sum needed for the capability of one fire team of relevant type of regional Fire and Rescue Service station, multiplied by the number of those stations, established in the municipality according to the basic table of area coverage, given in the Law Amendment.

§ 69b

Obligations of plant personnel and of members of voluntary firemen units

Plant personnel and members of voluntary fire units are obliged:

- a) strictly fulfil the duties following from the basic role of fire protection units,
- b) during intervention on fire site or during rescue work at a natural disaster or other emergency to carry out the orders of intervention commander, and the instructions of their superiors,
- c) to observe the fire protection regulations, specifying the action on intervention site,
- d) to improve their special knowledge in fire protection field and to maintain the required physical capability,
- e) to comply with specified health preventive care.

§ 70

Basic duties of fire protection units

(1) The fire protection unit fulfils following basic duties:

- a) performs fire interence according to particular fire protection documentation, or in concentration and application of manpower and resources,
- b) performs rescue work during natural disasters and other emergencies,
- c) immediately reports to relevant regional Fire and Rescue Service its response and intervention,

(2) According to that Law is as service performance of personnel, plant employees and members included in fire protection units, considered any action aimed to fire prevention and fire fighting, to minimize the consequences of natural disasters and other emergencies, the improvement of action capability of fire unit inclusive. Service performance consists of organizational and operational control.

(3) As organizational control is considered the activity to acquire a continuous organizational, technical and special capability of manpower and resources for performance of fire protection duties. As operational control is considered the activity from receiving report about events requiring application of fire protection manpower and resources, fire intervention and rescue work during natural disasters and other emergencies, up to return of fire protection of manpower and resources to fire station.

(4) When fighting fires cooperate fire units with Czech Republic Police and with other bodies according to specific regulations⁵⁾.

(5) Fire protection units fulfil duties in the field of civil protection and of citizens protection^{5a)}.

(6) Working legal regulations specify:

- a) organization of management in fire protection units,
- b) conditions of capability of fire protection units,
- c) principles of command and actions of commanders, staff, plant personnel and members of voluntary fire units on intervention,
- d) principles of actions of fire protection units in the field of civil protection and of citizens protection.

§ 71

Action management in fire protection units

(1) Staff, plant personnel and members of voluntary fire units are during performance in fire protection unit subordinated to their commanders and during fire fighting to the intervention commander.

(2) Commander of fire protection unit is for the preparedness and actions of subordinated unit responsible to the establisher of that unit.

§ 72

Special qualification and education

(1) Staff, plant personnel and commanders, engineers and technicians of special services of other fire protection units can perform their functions only with required special qualification.

(2) Staff, plant personnel and members of voluntary fire units can independently perform their service in fire-fighting only after finishing basic special education.

(3) Plant personnel and members of voluntary fire units are obliged to attend special education in specified range. Where the members of voluntary fire units attend the special education during their working hours, it is considered as an obstacle on employee side from reasons other actions in common interest^{4a)}.

(4) Special education includes the theoretical education, practical training and physical training. Part of special education is the fire sport.

(5) Special qualification is verified by a test and is proved by a certificate. Verification of special qualification and issue and taking away of special qualification certificate provides:

⁵⁾ E.g. Law No. 18/1997 digest, on Employment of Nuclear Energy and Ionizing Radiation in Peace Conditions (Nuclear Law) and on modification and amendment of certain laws, in the meaning of later regulations.

^{5a)} Law No. 240/2000 digest on Crisis management and on amendment of certain laws (Crisis Law).

- a) The Ministry with personnel, commanders, engineers and technicians of special service of plant fire protection units, and with persons performing service in municipal fire voluntary units and in plant fire voluntary units as their profession,
- b) Regional Fire and Rescue Service with commanders and engineers of voluntary fire units,
- c) commanders of plant Fire and Rescue Service with plant personnel.

(6) Authority, which issued the special qualification certificate, may that certificate take away, if the person stated in paragraphs 1 and 5 demonstrates serious imperfections in his/her performance.

(7) Working legal regulations specifies the method of executing the special education of staff, plant personnel and members of voluntary fire units, its verification and certification, issue and taking away of certificates, as well as organization of fire sport contests and of physical training.

§ 73

Provision of assistance in fighting fires

(1) Municipality, legal entities and enterprising natural persons shall provide mutual assistance in fighting fires.

(2) In case of urgent fire-fighting need is the regional Fire and Rescue Service entitled to concentrate and use the fire units regardless of their subordination, and to concentrate and use fire equipment regardless of who controls them. Similarly is authorized the Ministry in case of international assistance, or where danger from delay exists, to use fire units and fire equipment from more regions.

(3) Authority which decides on the provisions given in paragraph 2 above, shall bear in mind to maintain the necessary range of fire protection in municipalities or with legal entities and enterprising natural persons, who provided the said assistance.

(4) Specific legal regulations⁷⁾ apply to the use of the Army of Czech republic for rescue work^{6a)} and to the provision of international assistance.

⁷⁾ E.g. Decree No. 80/1971 digest, on Agreement between Czechoslovak socialist republic and Polish peoples republic on legal relations at Czechoslovak-Polish state boundaries, on cooperation and mutual assistance in border affairs.

^{6a)} Law No. 219/1999 digest on armed forces of Czech republic.

PART FIVE**COOPERATION IN THE FIELD
OF FIRE PROTECTION****§ 74**

Fire and Rescue Service, administrative authorities and self-governing authorities, as well as legal entities and enterprising natural persons, cooperate in fulfilment of duties according to this Law with civic associations, with public welfare organizations and with other institutions and organizations, active in fire protection field.

§ 75**Civic associations, public welfare organizations
and other institutions and organizations
active in fire protection field**

(1) Civic associations, public welfare organizations and other institutions and organizations, active in fire protection field, assist on fulfilment of duties in the field of fire protection namely by the following:

- a) help to look for members of municipal units of voluntary firemen,
- b) participate in special training of members of municipal units of voluntary firemen,
- c) with owner consent participate in maintenance and repairs of fire technique, fire equipment and fire protection properties, water sources inclusive,
- d) participate in actions aimed to fire prevention, namely in preventive educational actions of citizens and youth,
- e) participate in editorial and publishing activities and in recording the history of fire protection and firemen.

(2) Civic associations, public welfare organizations and other institutions and organizations, active according to paragraph 1, may acquire subsidies in accordance with specific legal regulations^{7a)}.

PART SIX**RECOURSE OF LEGAL ENTITIES,
ENTERPRISING NATURAL PERSONS
AND NATURAL PERSONS****Fines to legal entities and
enterprising natural persons****§ 76**

^{7a)} Law No. 218/2000 digest, on budget rules and on modification of certain relative laws (Budget Rules).
Law No. 250/2000 digest, on budget rules of territorial budgets.

(1) Regional Fire and Rescue Service performing the State Fire Inspection may impose a fine up to CzCr 250 000 upon legal entity or enterprising natural person performing business without increased fire risk, or up to 500 000 CzCr upon legal entity or enterprising natural person performing business with increased fire risk, if those bodies breach the obligations following from the fire protection regulations, by the following:

- a) do not mark sites and working places by relevant safety signs, orders, prohibitions and instructions, related to fire protection, including places, where fire equipment and fire safety installations are kept,
- b) do not provide regular control of observance of fire protection regulations and of orders, prohibitions and instructions, related to fire protection, or do not clear the imperfections found,
- c) do not ensure the regular fire protection training and the special education of fire patrols or of fire preventivists, as well as the special education in fire protection units,
- d) do not enable or hamper the performance of State Fire Inspection,
- e) do not prepare determined documentation of fire protection, or do not maintain it in accordance with the actual conditions, or do not meet the provisions included in the said documentation,
- f) do not ensure fire technique, fire equipment or fire safety installations in necessary number and types, or do not maintain them in operational conditions, or where in case of determined fire technique, fire equipment or fire safety installations use types not approved,
- g) do not enable access on the property for the provision of necessary measures related to fire protection units training, though being obliged to do so according to the decision of Municipality or of regional Fire and Rescue Service,
- h) do not report immediately to territorially relevant regional Fire and Rescue Service any fire during performed business, or in owned or used area,
- i) do not supply in time specified by State Fire Inspection Authority a written report on clearing the imperfections found during a control,
- j) do not determine the organization of fire protection as regards fire risk, or do not demonstrably determine fire safety conditions according to § 6 par. 1 item b) or § 6 par. 2,
- k) do not observe specified fire safety conditions of performed business, technological processes or installations, or do not provide for maintenance and repairs of technical and technological equipment in manner and time determined by technical instructions or by equipment manufacturer,
- l) do not specify requirements for special qualification of personnel according to § 6 paragraph 1 item d), or do not ensure a person with relevant qualification for work, which can cause fire,
- m) illegitimately use colour marking of fire protection vehicles, boats and airplanes.

(2) Regional Fire and Rescue Service performing the State Fire Inspection can impose a fine up to CzCr 500 000 upon any legal entity or enterprising natural person, who breaches the obligations following from the fire protection regulations, by the following:

- a) does not ensure fire risk evaluation according to § 6a paragraph 1, or does not supply it in specified time to the State Fire Inspection Authority,

- b) does not establish conditions for fire fighting and for rescue work, does not maintain free access routes and ascending areas for fire appliances, free escape routes and free access to emergency exits, electrical switching station and to shutting valves of gas, water, heating and product leading ducts, to fire equipment and to manual control of fire safety installations,
- c) breaches the decision on exclusion of items from use, prohibition of business or close-down of business,
- d) does not provide for realization of fire protection aims according to fire risk categories by personnel having special qualification, or does not establish preventive fire patrol according to § 13 paragraph 1,
- e) does not establish fire protection unit or does not ensure that unit contractually, where he/she was obliged to do so,
- f) does not furnish the fire protection unit by required fire technique, fire equipment and fire safety installations, or uses fire protection unit for actions, which can endanger its capability,
- g) does not fulfil measures specified in fire risk evaluation,
- h) does not realize in determined time the provisions imposed for remedies of imperfections found,
- i) on appeal of intervention commander or of municipal fire unit commander does not supply the necessary material assistance,
- j) does not enable the access to property for realization of necessary provisions related to fire-fighting or rescue work,
- k) cannot produce fire technical characteristics of produced, used, handled or stored substances and materials, necessary for determination of preventive measure for protection of life, health and property,
- l) does not observe instructions and technical conditions of manufacturer or commercial body, related to fire protection,
- m) does not provide free of charge products or samples for fire technical expertise in the frame of fire cause investigation,
- n) burns out growth, or does not report burning of combustibles on a free area to the State Fire Inspection Authority, eventually does not specify the measures against fire rise and spread,
- o) does not inform in written the State Fire Inspection Authority or does not observe its instructions in the case of character, conditions or range modification of performed business, which is the subject of fire risk evaluation,
- p) does not meet the time period allowed by State Fire Inspection Authority for remedy of imperfections in supplied fire risk evaluation,
- r) does not maintain the fire water sources in conditions enabling the use of fire appliances and water pumping for fire-fighting, does not fulfil obligations of forest protection in the time period of increase risk of fire rise according to § 4 par. 2, or does not fulfil the owner obligations according to § 2 par. 2,

s) on transport of hazardous substances has not available together with cargo the fire technical characteristics of transported substances, or these characteristics does not correspond with declared transported cargo.

(3) Regional Fire and Rescue Service performing the State Fire Inspection can impose a fine up to CzCr 1 000 000 upon any legal entity or enterprising natural person performing business with high fire risk, who breaches the obligations following from the fire protection regulations given in paragraphs 1 and 2.

(4) Regional Fire and Rescue Service can impose a fine up to CzCr 10 000 000 upon any legal entity or enterprising natural person, who without an approval of regional Fire and Rescue Service disestablishes a fire protection unit (§ 67 par. 3 and § 68 par. 4).

(5) Regional Fire and Rescue Service performing the State Fire Inspection can impose further fine up to twice the amount of the fine stated in paragraphs 1 to 4 above, upon any legal entity or enterprising natural person, who repeatedly breaches any obligation, for he/she was in past three years fined by a competent decision.

(6) When determining the fine amount it shall be borne in mind namely the seriousness and time period of unlawful action and the range of damage caused.

(7) Imposed fine does not relieve the legal entity or enterprising natural person of the obligation to remedy the faulty conditions in determined time. By fine imposed according to paragraphs 1 to 4 is not affected the liability of legal entity or enterprising natural person for damage caused, and does not affected the recourse of his/her personnel according to industrial-legal regulations.

§ 77

(1) Proceedings on imposing fine can be commenced in one year since the day when State Fire Inspection Authority had been informed about the breach of obligation, and shall be competently closed in three years after the obligation had been breached.

(2) Regional Fire and Rescue Service collects and recovers fines according to a specific law^{7b)}. The fine imposed according to § 76 is considered as a state budget income.

Offences

§ 78

(1) Offence is committed by any person, who

- a) breaches orders or prohibitions related to fire protection on specified places,
- b) does not enable the access to property during fire unit exercise, though he/she is obliged to do so according to regional or municipal Fire and Rescue Service decision,
- c) does not follow orders of intervention commander or of fire unit commander, given according to § 88 par. 1 item a),
- d) breaches the principles of safe operation of thermal, electric, gas and other consumers and chimneys,

^{7b)} Law No. 337/1992 digest, on Administration of taxes and fines, in the meaning of later regulations.

- e) does not provide for and does not maintain in serviceable conditions the fire equipment or fire safety installations, damages, misuses or in another way renders impossible to use the fire equipment or fire safety installations,
- f) without proper reason deliberately calls fire protection unit or misuses the emergency call line,
- g) does not observe conditions or instructions related to fire safety of products or business,
- h) does not enable the performance of State Fire Inspection, or in determined time does not realize the provisions imposed by State Fire Inspection Authority,
- i) does not provide personal or material assistance in connection with fire-fighting, though he/she is obliged to do so,
- j) does not enable to State Fire Inspection Authority to take necessary steps for fire cause inquiry, or does not free of charge supply products or samples for fire technical expertise,
- k) does not observe regulations on use, storage and handling of combustible or otherwise hazardous substances, or by incorrect storage of material prevents access to electrical switching stations and to gas, water and heating shut-off,
- l) does not respect principles of fire safety while using live fire or other combustion source,
- m) in areas owned or used does not establish conditions for rapid fire extinguishing and rescue work, or does not enable access of fire unit to his property in case of fire-fighting or rescue work, or otherwise hampers performance of provisions needed for fire extinguishing or for rescue work,
- n) breaches the decision on exclusion of items from use or the decision on prohibition of business or the decision on close-down of business,
- o) performs work which can lead to fire rise, though he/she has not the special qualification required by specific legal regulations for such work performance,
- p) from fire protection point of view omits the supervision of persons who cannot consider the results of their actions,
- r) by his/her behaviour causes fire, provided it can not be qualified as a criminal offence,
- s) burns out growth,
- t) does not report immediately to territorially relevant regional Fire and Rescue Service any fire in buildings and other owned or used areas,
- u) hampers or prevents the use of designated ascending areas for fire appliances,
- v) illegitimately uses the colour marking of fire protection vehicles, boats and airplanes,
- z) does not maintain the fire water sources in conditions enabling the use of fire appliances for fire-fighting, does not fulfil obligations of forest fire protection according to § 7 par. 2, or does not fulfil the owner obligations according to § 2 par. 2.

(2) For the offence according to paragraph 1 item a) to d) may be imposed a fine up to CzCr 10 000, for the offence according to paragraph 1 item e) to l) may be imposed a fine up to CzCr 20 000, and for the offence according to paragraph 1 item m) to z) may be imposed a fine up to CzCr 25 000.

§ 79

(1) To offences and particular proceedings apply general regulations⁸⁾, if this Law does not state otherwise.

(2) Fine for an offence according to § 78 levies the regional Fire and Rescue Service, which the fine also collects and recovers according to a specific law^{7b)}. The fine is considered as a state budget income.

PART SEVEN

LOSS INDEMNITY

§ 80

Compensation of injuries

(1) In case of body harm or death of a person

- a) during his actions in municipal fire voluntary unit or in fire patrol,
- b) in connection with any assistance which he/she supplied in fire-fighting, or during remedy of fire consequences, or during fire protection unit training (hereon only "the harmed"), the loss arisen will be indemnified by the Government, similarly according to labour injury regulations⁹⁾, provided he already is not entitled to that loss indemnity from the legal-industrial relation.

(2) The loss according to paragraph 1 indemnifies on behalf of State the regional Fire and Rescue Service, on which territory the said person has suffered the injury or death.

§ 81

Non-recurring extraordinary indemnity

(1) The Government specifies by a decree the cases and range, where is the harmed and survivors of the harmed, besides the rights according to regulations on labour injuries indemnification, entitled even to a non-recurring extraordinary indemnity, and specifies when can such indemnity be granted to persons, whom the harmed alimentary supported.

(2) That decree specifies also a non-recurring extraordinary indemnity to plant employee and member of plant voluntary fire unit, and to his/her survivors.

(3) The non-recurring extraordinary indemnity to plant personnel, members of plant voluntary fire unit, as well as to other personnel of legal entities and enterprising natural persons, and their survivors, provides the legal entity and enterprising natural person, where the body injury occurred in connection with their fire units actions on their own property or in their own buildings. In all other cases is the extraordinary indemnity provided by the Ministry.

⁸⁾ Law No. 200/1990 digest, on Offences, in the meaning of later regulations.

Law No. 71/1967 digest, on Administration proceedings (Administration rules).

⁹⁾ § 190 to 203 of § 260 of Labour Code.

Government Decree No. 108/1994 digest, by which the Labour Code and certain other laws have been executed.

(4) The right for indemnity according to paragraphs 1 to 3 expires after three years since the date of loss occurrence.

Material loss indemnity

§ 82

The legal entity or natural person is entitled to material loss indemnity, which he/she suffered during assistance supplied for fire fighting, eventually during fire unit training. In specifically justified cases may be the granted even the compensation of expenses related to acquiring a new item instead of item damaged.

§ 83

(1) Legal entity or natural person shall be indemnified even for a material loss, which he/she suffered in consequences of provisions necessary for extinguishing fire, for the prevention of its spread, or for rescue work performed on the order of intervention commander or of fire unit commander, or during a training of fire protection unit; this does not apply, where the loss occurred by the use of extinguishing substances in connection with fighting fire.

(2) Material loss indemnity according to paragraph 1 shall not be provided to legal entity or natural person, whose buildings were attacked by fire.

§ 84

(1) Loss indemnity according to § 82 and 83 is provided and decided upon by regional Fire and Rescue Service, on the territory of which the fire began, or the fire unit training took place.

(2) Where a legal entity or natural person suffered a material loss in connection with assistance supplied for the interest of another legal entity or enterprising natural person, the regional Fire and Rescue Service is entitled to demand on the latter legal entity or enterprising natural person the compensation of what was granted to the former legal entity or natural person.

(3) The right for loss indemnity according to § 82 and 83 shall be exercised up to three months since the date when the harmed learned about that loss, however not later than two years since the loss occurred, otherwise that right would expire.

PART EIGHT

COMMON, TRANSIENT AND CLOSING PROVISIONS

§ 85

Jurisdiction of the Ministry and of regional Fire and Rescue Service performing as State Fire Inspection Authority does not apply to the following:

- a) units and establishment of Police of Czech republic, Safety Information Service and Prison Service; in the above units and establishment are the said duties provided and performed according to specific regulations,
- b) mining works, underground establishments, working places and actions, which are subject of State Mining Administration, which performs the State Administration in this field,

- c) sea vessels and civic airplanes; in those means of transport are the said duties provided and performed according to specific regulations,
- d) railway vehicles and river boats, except for fire cause investigation,
- e) buildings of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, located outside Czech republic territory.

§ 85a

(1) Jurisdiction of the Ministry and of regional Fire and Rescue Service performing as State Fire Inspection Authority does not apply to military property, military units, military establishments, military rescue units and to legal entities established or managed by Ministry of Defence (hereon only "property"),

(2) In property given in paragraph 1 is the State Fire Inspection performed by proper fire protection bodies of Ministry of Defence.

§ 86

Provisions of this Law apply to railway, river and airway transport, provided the international agreements, which is the Czech republic bound by, does not state otherwise.

§ 87

(1) Provisions of this Law do not apply to privileges and immunities granted according to International Right or International Agreements, which is the Czech republic bound by.

(2) During fire-fighting is allowed to enter property, which enjoys the protection according to paragraph 1, only with relevant content.

§ 88

Authorization of persons commissioned to fulfil duties in the fire protection field

(1) Commanders of plant Fire and Rescue Service, commanders of municipal voluntary fire units, commanders of plant voluntary fire units and intervention commanders are on performance of their duties in the fire protection field authorized for the following:

- a) in connection with fire-fighting or during fire unit training to order, that the intervention site leave persons, whose presence is not necessary, or that they observe other limitations, needed for a successful intervention,
- b) to order necessary provisions aimed to prevent the risk of repeated fire rise. On ordered provisions they shall immediately inform the authority performing the State Fire Inspection.

(2) Method of demonstrating the authorization according to paragraph 1 is specified by working legal regulations.

§ 89

Obligation of reticence

(1) Persons commissioned by fulfilling duties in fire protection field are obliged to keep silence about facts, which in the common interest or in the interest of participating persons shall

remain concealed from unauthorized persons. Obligation of reticence remains intact even after the labour relation has been ended, or after the task has been completed.

(2) About release from reticence and about its range decides the director of regional Fire and Rescue Service.

§ 90

Regulations on protection of secret facts¹⁰⁾ are not affected by provisions of § 89.

§ 91

Estimation of extraordinary bravery

(1) To estimate the extraordinary bravery and devotion of plant personnel, members of voluntary fire units and of citizens in rescue of life and property, may the Minister of Interior present a material or financial award, or a medal. The material and financial award can be presented also by the Director General.

(2) Method of awarding medal specifies working legal regulations.

§ 92

Natural disasters and other emergencies

If specific regulations do not state otherwise, the provisions of this Law regarding the supply of material and personal assistance, fire protection units, rights and duties of plant personnel and of members of voluntary fire units, loss compensation and awards for extraordinary bravery, apply reasonably also to rescue work at natural disasters. The same applies for rescue work at emergencies, where people's lives are immediately endangered, or where a threat of significant damage exists.

§ 93

Uniforms and functional insignia

(1) Plant personnel are entitled to uniforms with functional insignia and with insignia of appurtenance to plant fire protection unit.

(2) Members of municipal voluntary firemen units and of plant voluntary firemen units are entitled to uniforms with functional insignia.

(3) Working legal regulations specify the details of functional insignia and of plant personnel and members of voluntary fire units uniforms, eventually specify other persons fulfilling the duties in fire protection field, who are entitled to uniforms.

§ 94

Cancelled

§ 95

¹⁰⁾ Law No. 148/1998 digest, on Protection of secret facts and on modification of certain laws, in the meaning of later regulations.

**Relations of the Law to common regulations
on administration proceedings**

To the proceedings according to this Law applies the Administration Rules, except for the decisions according to § 68 paragraph 2 and § 73 par. 3.

§ 96

Cancelled

§ 97

Fire protection units may supply the stand-by and other service or work against settlement of expenses incurred, provided the work and service is related to basic principles of their business and their capability will not be reduced.

§ 98

(1) As specially qualified are considered even persons, who to the date of this Law entering into force have the certificate of special qualification according to hitherto valid regulations.

(2) Plant fire protection units and voluntary fire units established according to hitherto valid regulations are considered as fire protection units established according to this Law.

(3) Fire risk evaluations of business given in § 4 par. 3 item a) to e), approved according to hitherto valid regulations are considered as fire risk evaluations of business with high fire risk according to this Law. Other evaluations of fire risk according to hitherto valid regulations are not considered as fire risk evaluations according to § 6a.

(4) Legal entities and enterprising natural persons, who to the date of this Law entering into force perform business given in § 4 par. 3, are obliged to supply the fire risk evaluation according to § 64 par. 1 to the State Fire Inspection Authority not later than one year after the date this Law entered into force.

(5) Proceedings commenced before this Law entered into force shall be finished according to this Law.

§ 99

Cancelled.

§ 100

Cancelled.

Closing provisions**§ 101**

The Ministry shall:

- a) issue working legal regulations to the realization of § 6b, § 11 par. 8, § 15 par. 2, § 16 par. 4, § 17 par. 5, § 24 par. 2, § 31a, § 65 par. 8 item a), c) and d), § 70 par. 6, § 72 par. 7, § 88 par. 2, § 91 par. 2 and § 93 par. 3,
- b) after discussion with Ministry of Health issue working legal regulations to the realization of § 65 par. 7 item b),
- c) after discussion with Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Training issue working legal regulations to the realization of § 25 par. 3.

§ 101a

Cancelled

§ 102

Cancelled

§ 103

(1) The following are cancelled:

1. Law No. 18/1958 digest on Fire protection, in the meaning of Czech National Council Law No. 146/1971 digest (item 40 and 41 of Appendix C), of Czech National Council Law No. 130/1974 digest, of Law No. 20/1975 digest and of Czech National Council Law No. 49/1982 digest (Appendix item 2),
2. § 18 of Law No. 60/1961 digest on National Committees tasks on provision of socialist order, as far as it specifies the facts of the case of offences against fire protection,
3. Government Decree No. 12/1951 digest on Loss compensation to fire personnel and to other persons in the field of protection against fire and other natural disasters,
4. Decree of Ministry of Interior No. 248/1951 of Official Bulletin, which specifies the details of loss compensation in the field of protection against fire and other natural disasters,
5. Decree of Ministry of Interior No. 91/1952 of Official Bulletin, which issues service and discipline rules for Fire Service personnel, Fire patrols and for Fire Protection Headquarters personnel,
6. Decree of Minister of Interior No. 169/1955 of Official Bulletin, on provision and organization of fire protection in plants, in the meaning of Minister of Interior Decree No. 119/1958 of Official Bulletin, and of Decree of Ministry of Interior of Czech Socialist Republic No. 60/1976 digest,
7. Decree of Ministry of Interior No. 198/1958 of Official Bulletin, on acquiring, distribution and testing of fire equipment,

8. Decree of Ministry of Interior No. 106/1959 of Official Bulletin, on fire protection organization, in the meaning of Czech National Council Law No. 146/1971 digest (item 42 of Appendix C),

9. Decree of Ministry of Interior No. 70/1960 digest, on Extinguishing installations stand-by.

10. Decree of Ministry of Education and Culture and Ministry of Interior No. 87/1960 digest, on safety film introduction,

11. Decree of Ministry of Interior of Czech Socialist Republic No. 60/1976 digest, which issue the principles of personnel fire protection education,

12. Decree of Ministry of Interior of Czech Socialist Republic No. 35/1977 digest, on fire safety at storage and use of heating oils, in the meaning of Decree No. 46/1981 digest,

13. Directive of Ministry of Interior of Czech Socialist Republic ref. PO-2065 dated 3. July 1972, on crops protection against fire, registered in group 14/1972 digest.

(2) Cancelled are the following:

1. for members the Directive of Ministry of Interior of Czech Socialist Republic ref. PO-2403 dated 1. October 1976, on nomination and promotions of fire protection personnel into ranks, registered in group 25/1976 digest.

2. any regulations left in force according to Prime Minister Decree No. 129/1967 digest, and stated in group 47/1967 digest (part XVIII).

§ 104

This Law entered into force on 1. July 1986.

* * *

Law No. 425/1990 digest, on District Authorities, specification of their jurisdiction and on other related provisions, in the meaning of law No. 226/1991 digest, of law No. 542/1991 digest, of law No. 353/1999 digest and of law No. 46/2000 digest, entered into force on the date of elections to local boards in 1990 (24. November 1990).

Law No. 40/1994 digest, which modifies and amends law No. 143/1992 digest, on wages and rewards for labour stand-by in budgetary and certain other organizations and institutions, in the meaning of later regulations, and certain other laws, entered into force on 1. April 1994.

Law No. 203/1994 digest, which modifies and amends law No. 133/1985 digest, on fire protection, in the meaning of law No. 425/1990 digest and of law No. 40/1994 digest, entered into force on 1. January 1995.

Law No. 163/1998 digest, which modifies law No. 133/1985 digest, on fire protection, in the meaning of law No. 425/1990 digest, of law No. 40/1994 digest and of law No. 203/1994 digest, entered into force on 1. day of calendar month following the date of its promulgation (1. August 1998).

Law No. 71/2000 digest, which modifies law No. 22/1997 digest, on technical requirements for products and on modification and amendment of certain laws, and which modifies certain other laws, entered into force on the day of its promulgation (3. April 2000).

Law No. 237/2000 digest, which modifies law No. 133/1985 digest, on fire protection, in the meaning of later regulations, entered into force on 1. January 2001.

The Prime Minister:

Ing. Zeman

CATEGORIES OF FIRE PROTECTION UNITS AND BASIC TABLE OF AREA COVERAGE

Categories of fire protection units

For the aim of aril coverage are fire protection units divided into following units:

- a) with territorial jurisdiction, responding even outside their establisher territory
1. JPO I - unit of Fire and Rescue Service with territorial jurisdiction normally up to 20 minutes drive from the place of relocation,
 2. JPO II - unit of municipal voluntary firemen with members, who perform their service as their main or secondary profession, with territorial jurisdiction normally up to 10 minutes drive from the place of relocation,
 3. JPO III - unit of municipal voluntary firemen with members, who perform their service voluntarily, with territorial jurisdiction normally up to 10 minutes drive from the place of relocation,
- with local jurisdiction, responding on their establisher territory
1. JPO IV - plant fire protection unit
 2. JPO V - unit of municipal voluntary firemen with members, who perform their service voluntarily,
 3. JPO VI - plant voluntary firemen unit.

With establisher agreement may be these units used for interventions even outside their territory.

Basic table of area coverage		
Risk degree of municipal territory		Number of fire units and time of their response to intervention site
I	A	2 JPO up to 7 min. and next 1 JPO up to 10 min.
	B	1 JPO up to 7 min. and next 2 JPO up to 10 min.
II	A	2 JPO up to 10 min. and next 1 JPO up to 15 min.
	B	1 JPO up to 10 min. and next 2 JPO up to 15 min.
III	A	2 JPO up to 15 min. and next 1 JPO up to 20 min.
	B	1 JPO up to 15 min. and next 2 JPO up to 20 min.
IV	A	1 JPO up to 20 min. and next 1 JPO up to 25 min.

Note: 1 JPO - one fire unit; 2 JPO - two fire units; min. - minutes.

The manpower and equipment required by the basic table of area coverage are as follows:

- a) for the first fire unit arriving on the intervention site - as minimum one fire team in reduced number, or one fire team with a water tender;

Note:

In case of municipalities or buildings categorized in risk degree of municipal territory III A, III B or IV, may the first fire unit be without any water tender, but shall have at least a mobile or portable fire pump with an output of 800 l/min and higher, and a traction or transport vehicle, provided it is possible to use fire water at the intervention site, and provided the second and next fire unit has the water tender.

- b) for the second and next fire unit arriving on the intervention site - as minimum one fire team in reduced number, or one fire team with a water tender; and other fire technique according to the fire fighting complexity.

Note:

With all municipalities or buildings, except buildings categorized in risk degree of municipal territory I A, I B, may the second or next fire unit be without any water tender, but shall have at least a mobile or portable fire pump with an output of 800 l/min and higher, and a traction or transport vehicle, provided it is possible to use fire water at the intervention site.